

ANNOUNCEMENT.

James V. Daugherty is a candidate for the office of District Judge of Sedgewick county, subject to the vote of the Republican primary election Aug. 22, 1895.

To all who it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, George P. Parham, has filed his petition for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes, in the office of the probate court of Sedgewick county, Kansas, asking for a druggist's permit to sell intoxicating liquors for such purposes in the city of Wichita, Sedgewick county, Kansas, and that the same will be heard on the 15th day of September, 1895, in the probate court room in the city of Wichita, Sedgewick county, Kansas. GEORGE P. PARHAM, Druggist.

This hot weather and the delicious phosphates such as Cherry Ripe, and Claret and Catawba, and the imported French fruits, has made a great boom at Gehring's soda fountain. Yet there is room for more customers. Come and try it. 409 East Douglas avenue. d38-1f

Try the new drinks this week at Wallace's soda fountain, 321 East Douglas avenue. d38-1f

This is a good day to try a pineapple smash or strawberry place. Get the best at Wallace's Drug Store. 14 f

A fresh stock of Plow's candles just arrived at Wallace's drug store. 37 f

There has been such an increase of custom at Smith's barber shop that he has added another artist and tonsorial outfit. His hair cuts and shampoos—strictly first-class—draw the appreciative. 77 f

Those imported French fruits served with ice cream soda are certainly delicious—at Gehring's 409 East Douglas avenue. d38-1f

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Grand Army Encampment, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 16 to 14, 1895. Wichita to Louisville via Rock Island.

The Rock Island will have through cars from Wichita to Louisville without change. Choice of routes between Kansas City and Louisville.

Tickets on sale Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Return limit 10 days.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

TO CHICAGO BY DAYLIGHT.

The Santa Fe has put on a swift train leaving Kansas City in the morning and reaching Chicago the same evening. It makes the run in about fifteen hours equalling the fast service of the night train.

Free chair cars and Pullman sleepers vestibuled throughout. Dining cars serve dinner and supper, guests only paying for what is ordered. The chair cars are easy to ride in, an important consideration for a sunrise to sunset journey.

Close connections at Kansas City with morning trains of all lines from the west.

If you prefer to leave Kansas City in the evening, the Santa Fe offers choice of two limited trains.

ARE YOU GOING TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT?

The old soldiers and friends of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps are discussing the question of attending the National Encampment at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11 to 14, and to those we desire to call special attention to the Santa Fe line via Kansas City and the Frisco line via St. Louis. Our train service and facilities are of the first class in every respect. We have double daily train service via both routes and you will be assured a pleasant and comfortable trip.

The Santa Fe has always been the friend of the Grand Army and its auxiliaries, and advocates of low rates for the old soldiers. The cost of a round trip ticket is \$18.50 and you can buy them on Sept. 8, 9 and 10. They are good for return up to Oct. 6. For further information call at 138 North Main or Douglas avenue station.

TAGG & GARVEY, City Ticket Agents.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, cures the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

THEY DID.

Bill Clarke—If I had as much money as the old man, I'd give up business and travel.

Ad Colman—So would I.

Old Man (entering unexpectedly)—I think that's what you had better do, anyhow.—Once a Week.

Attempts on Victoria's Life.

Since her majesty came to the throne she has been the subject of six attacks, but only three of them can be described as attempts on her life. The first attack on the queen occurred on Constitution Hill, on June 10, 1840, soon after her marriage. The assailant being a pot boy named Edward Oxford. Two years later, on May 30, 1842, John Francis fired at the queen when within a few feet of her carriage. "This outrage also took place on Constitution Hill. In July of the same year a crack-brained lad named Bean leveled a loaded pistol at her majesty, who was driving from Buckingham castle to the Chapel Royal, St. James', but the weapon missed fire. In May, 1850, Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the Hussars, as the royal carriage emerging from the duke of Cambridge's gate, struck the queen with a stick, leaving a mark on her cheek and crushing her bonnet. In February, 1872, a youth named Arthur O'Connor presented an old and unloaded pistol at her majesty as she was entering Buckingham palace, and on March 2, 1882, a man named Boderick Maclean deliberately fired at the queen, who was driving from Windsor station to the castle, but no damage was done.—Westminster Gazette.

THEY CAN'T WRITE

Signatures of Prominent American Newspaper Men.

Bob Burdett's Autograph and Quaint Little Verse—Three Great War Correspondents—How C. A. Dana Writes His Name.

COPYRIGHT, 1895.

I was not until about the first year of our civil war that newspaper publishers began fully to awake to the fact that it was important for newspapers to publish news and that it was worth while spending money to get news at the earliest possible moment. Then it was that millions of people who had been contented with the weekly paper and with little or no news began to demand daily containing the very latest that could be obtained from the armies in the field.

The war developed the special correspondent, who has been such a factor in the American newspapers since that time. Of these war correspondents none were more prominent than Whitelaw Reid, William Swinton and George Alfred Townsend. They all became famous at the front and have since distinguished themselves in the field of letters.

From time to time I have been somewhat of an autograph collector, believing with certain authorities on that subject that a great deal of character is conveyed in the handwriting and by the style of stationery employed. The autographs of the three great war correspondents mentioned above written ten years ago cannot fail to be of interest to the student of chirography.

After the war Mr. Swinton was a voluminous and very successful writer of school books. He is the author of a series of readers, geographies and histories.

Whitelaw Reid, the successor of Mr. Greeley as editor of the New York Tribune, is so well known that it is unnecessary to make any special comment upon his autograph. Suffice it to say it is very original and strikingly peculiar.

George Alfred Townsend, who has for many years written over the nom de plume of "Gath," has continued to be principally known to the American people as a correspondent, although he has found time to write some very excellent poetry and has published several interesting novels.

There are many great editors who have contributed in a marked way towards the development of the American newspaper of to-day. Of these, perhaps, the venerable editor of the New York Sun stands at the head. His handwriting is clear and distinct, and has the characteristics that would be expected in the editor of America's greatest cyclopedia and the master of many languages.

The autograph of Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, strongly resembles that of Mr. Greeley, as does his handwriting, except that it is not so illegible. Mr. White, although born in New England, is really a western man, his father, a physician, having removed, when Horace was young, to Beloit, Wis., where the latter was educated. After graduation, he engaged in newspaper work in Chicago, and was with Lincoln during the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, writing them up for the Chicago Tribune. He was afterwards, for several years, an editor of that paper. He is a strong, vigorous and scholarly writer.

Joseph Medill, at present, as for many years past, the editor in chief of the Chicago Tribune, has been one of the great molding forces, not only in journalism, but in politics as well. To him as editor of the old Forest City newspaper, in Cleveland, is due the credit of having proposed and succeeded in getting adopted the national "republican" for the great party that now bears that title. He became one of the editors of the Tribune in 1855, and fully appreciated the importance of obtaining and publishing the news, which has made that paper the power that it is in the country.

Mr. Medill's handwriting is that of the editor who learned to work rapidly and hard in the days before stenographers and typewriters, and who has never adopted the new-fangled methods of any great extent.

Mr. Medill's able assistant in making the Tribune a great newspaper was his brother, the late Samuel J. Medill, who was for several years the managing editor of that sheet.

With the development of the newspaper as a medium for conveying the happenings of the globe there has been a tremendous growth in its literary features. The journal of to-day must contain a vast variety of matter. It is at least once a week, on Saturday, or Sunday, a magazine of literature, as well as a newspaper. The introduction of typesetting machines, fast presses and the discovery that wood pulp will make good print paper has made it possible to publish a very large paper for a minimum of cost.

On some of the American papers since the war the professional funny man has been a prominent member of the staff. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, had for many years before the war been a witty writer and had stood almost alone as the inventor and principal producer of the newspaper squib which has become so common in various degrees of excellence in these days.

Mr. Prentice's squibs were all or nearly all of a political nature. It has remained for the writers that have grown up since the war and with the demand for enlarging the scope of the newspaper to occupy the field of the professional funny man.

The pioneer in this sort of writing undoubtedly was the Danbury News man. The Danbury News was a weekly paper published in the town in Connecticut by that name. The town had a population of between six and seven thousand and a single newspaper. Mr. J. M. Bailey began to write up little imaginary incidents about short-tempered men putting up stoves and patients waiting for them, incidents of cow milking, calf chasing, mule kicking and a thousand and one other common little affairs that many people are supposed to have experienced. The editor awoke one morning to find himself famous. His paper was in demand; his little town was heralded from one end of the country to the other. The circulation of the News, which had been purely local, became general, and from a few hundred climbed rapidly to many thousands. It was on all the news stands and sold on all the trains. Fame and fortune had come to the Danbury News man.

Other publishers in all parts of the country seeing the great success of the Danbury News, and being desirous of emulating it, sought to obtain funny men to contribute to their columns. There were innumerable attempts made to imitate. The Detroit Free Press, in the person of Mr. C. R. Lewis, who wrote under the pen name of M. Quad, made a lasting success. Mr. Lewis has shown that he is nearly exhausted as a writer of newspaper humor. He wrote on almost all conceivable subjects, from fiction of some length down to the squib, and almost invariably he wrote well.

H. T. White, of the Chicago Tribune, invented the quarter column and half column romance which had such a wide run a few years ago. It was original in literature and took like wild fire. The hifalutin style and grandiloquent remarks of the characters were an almost exact reproduction of the popular or trashy novel of the day. The development and climax were reached very rapidly, but it really amounted to as much as that contained in the six hundred page novel that it was intended to caricature. Mr. White's autograph is that of the busy newspaper man.

A good illustration of how the talent of one man will make a newspaper known the country over is furnished in the case of Robert J. Burdette and the Burlington Hawkeye. The town of Burlington, Ia., was greatly advertised by the fact that this young man began to publish in the paper before mentioned the cleverest and most original newspaper humor that the country had ever seen. It was copied widely and the writer of it found himself famous. The following gives an excellent idea of his penmanship and of his signature:

Before closing this article I wish to mention the signature of that modest, but truly great editor, Mr. H. M. Alden, of Harper's Magazine, whose remarkable talents have given greatness to that publication.

The work of a man like Alden has none of the flourish of trumpets and very little of advertisement in it. But as the newspaper of the day has developed, so has, in equal pace, the magazine. One has but to examine a copy of that publication before the war and now to see what Mr. Alden and the assistants he has called around him have done.

GEORGE A. ROBERTSON.

Remarkable Activity of a Dog with an Artificial Leg.

One of the most beautiful features of modern civilization is the increased feeling of sympathy by man for all brutes, but especially for certain faithful, intelligent animals, which often put us to shame by their devotion to their friends. Sometimes, when such favorites are badly injured, it seems necessary to kill them. But a London man, E. Mosely, has a dog whose left fore paw was crushed so badly that amputation at the knee became necessary, and yet, in order to enable it to get about and enjoy life a few years more, he had an artificial leg made for it, out of aluminum and white buckskin laced up behind, with a soft rubber sole. The leg is jointed at the right place, and is provided with a mechanism that imitates the natural spring of the foot, so that the dog can trot along nicely without noise or jar.

HINGE BUG COMES

His Funny Jump Has Brought Out a New Gambling Game.

The Creature Has a Double-Jointed Body and When It Leaps Presents an Extremely Curious Sight—The Game He Plays.

Mexico's jumping bean has had its day, says the New York World. The "hinge bug," a New York product which, so far as known, reaches its highest development on Staten Island, is bound to be the fad of the hour.

The latter is larger, brighter, more active, more ambitious than any member of the beetle family yet discovered. He can jump farther, he is more active in many ways than any of his class, and he can simulate death like a possum, but what is more to the point of this story he offers an opportunity to gamble on his movements. The next legislature may pass a law making it a misdemeanor to turn a "hinge bug" over on its back, to turn it lightly with the finger on a certain spot between the thorax and the abdomen and then see it jump one, two and sometimes three feet.

At maturity the bug is about one and a quarter inches long. It has a short thorax and a long abdomen. The two eyes are tiny circles of deep black, surrounded by a white rim. Two very prominent white rings on the thorax, a quarter of an inch behind the eyes, are mistaken for the eyes upon a cursory glance.

Like all beetles, this one seems to be housed in a shell which, as a matter of fact, is but the horny covering of the wings which at night it unfolds and uses in flying about.

It has six legs, like all beetles, and prominent antennae. It lives on the smaller insect life found on the bark of living trees and rotten logs by day and at night when on the wing devours these inferior members of its species that are out of its class. He is hard to discover, even by the most industrious and experienced bugologist. Like many other insects, he takes on the hues of his habitat.

Everything in living nature has its means of defense. The possum plays dead. The chameleon takes on the color of his surroundings. Some fish disappear in a cloud of ink water. The skunk sends his pursuer back to get a change of clothes. The hinge bug lies on his back, conceals his six legs and looks like a twig. When danger has passed he makes a spasmodic movement and in some way loosens this remarkable hinge, with the result that he leaps into the air a matter of two to twenty inches, turning over in his flight, landing on his six legs and scampering off, should he land squarely. If he should fall again on his back he "lays dead" for a moment or two and then makes another vault.

When in the recumbent position a slight touch on the "hinge" causes him to forget his pretense of death and he leaps wildly into the air. And that in a general and unscientific way is all that can be said about the "hinge bug."

It has no doubt been crawling through the woods of North America since the woods of North America took on their foliage, but it was left to an artist named Anthony, whose summer home is at Clifton, Staten Island, and who knows a great deal about bugs and other things, to introduce a few evenings ago to an assemblage of Richmond county brewers an opportunity to exchange their money through a game more rapid in its action than "punchie," livelier than dominoes and fully as uncertain as "spelling the dice."

In the center of an ordinary round table a circle is drawn, one foot in diameter. Around an outer circle as many divisions as there are players are drawn, each of which bears its number. The man who owns the "hinge bug," or anyone who is agreed upon for the purpose, becomes the banker.

The beetle is turned over on his back. Either the banker or the players in turn, or some outside or disinterested person, is appointed to touch the beetle at the proper spot. A coin of an agreed value is placed by each player on the numbered space before him. The center space is marked zero. When touched the bug, by a spasmodic movement, doubles up like a jackknife, then suddenly springing into the air starts off at an erratic tangent, or else goes straight up and lands again within a few inches of where it started from.

Should it fall into any one of the outer segments the man who has backed that particular space receives all the money on a dividing line the pot is divided between the two betters. Should it fall back into the center circle the banker takes in all the coin in sight, from 10 to 25 per cent, according to agreement, being set aside for the purchase of drinks, or "the use of the house," as in the case of the "kitty" of poker.

The "hinge bug" is a nimble little cuss, but cannot stand more than an hour's steady play. Allowed to rest, and turned loose for a short while in a conservatory or near plants where he can gain the food he craves, he soon recovers his spirits.

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Sales Lemaître is the Latest Addition to the "Tarry Terrors."

The French academy (Académie Française) was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.

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